

FET

How should our *feftered* foes be cured? *Hastor, b. i.*
 Inward corruption and infected fin,
 Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained fill,
 And *feftering* fore did rattle yet within. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
 I have some wounds upon me, and they smart
 To hear themselves remember'd.
 —Well might they *feftor* 'gainst ingratitude,
 And tent themselves with death. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 Mind that their souls
 May make a peaceful and a sweet retire
 From off these fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies
 Must lie and *feftor*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 There was imagination, that between a knight whom
 the duke had taken into some good degree of favour, and
 Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well
 healed, which might perhaps be *feftoring* in his breast, and
 by a certain inflammation produce this effect. *Wotton.*
 Passion, anger, and unkindness may give a wound that
 shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery only that makes it
feftor. *South's Sermons.*
FESTINATE. *adj.* [*festinatus*, Latin.] Hasty; hurried. A
 word not in use.
 Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate*
 preparation: we are bound to the like. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
FESTINATELY. *adv.* [from *festinate*.] Hastily; speedily;
 with speed. Not in use.
 Take this key; give enlargement to the fwain, and bring
 him *festinately* hither. *Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost.*
FESTINATION. *n. f.* [*festinatio*, Latin.] Haste; hurry.
FESTIVAL. *adj.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Pertaining to feasts;
 joyous.
 He appeared at great tables, and *festival* entertainments,
 that he might manifest his divine charity to men. *Athenry.*
FESTIVAL. *n. f.* Time of feast; anniversary-day of civil or
 religious joy.
 So tedious is this day,
 As is the night before some *festival*,
 To an impatient child that hath new robes,
 And may not wear them. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*
 Th' invited sisters with their graces blest
 Their *festivals*. *Sandys.*
 The morning trumpets *festival* proclaim'd
 Through each high street. *Milton's Agonists.*
 Follow, ye nymphs and shepherds all,
 Come celebrate this *festival*,
 And merrily sing, and sport, and play;
 For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*
 By sacrifice of the tongues they purged away whatever
 they had spoken amiss during the *festival*. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
 The *festival* of our Lord's resurrection we have celebrated,
 and may now consider the chief consequence of his resurrec-
 tion, a judgment to come. *Athenry's Sermons.*
FESTIVE. *adj.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay; befitting a
 feast.
 The glad circle round them yield their souls
 To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gall. *Thomson.*
FESTIVITY. *n. f.* [*festivitas*, Latin, from *festive*.]
 1. Festival; time of rejoicing.
 The daughter of Jephtha came to be worshipp'd as a deity,
 and had an annual *festivity* observed unto her honour. *Brown.*
 There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the
 sheep-shearings used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich
 man some small repast. *South.*
 2. Gaiety; joyfulness; temper or behaviour befitting a feast.
 To those persons there is no better instrument to cause the
 remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than
 the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holiday. *Taylor.*
FESTOON. *n. f.* [*festoon*, French.] In architecture, an orna-
 ment of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of
 flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest at the middle,
 and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down
 perpendicularly. *Harri.*
FESTUCINE. *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between
 green and yellow.
 Therein may be discovered a little insect of a *festucine* or
 pale green, resembling a locust or grasshopper. *Brown.*
FESTUCOUS. *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Formed of straw.
 We speak of straws, or *festucous* divisions, lightly drawn
 over with oil. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 To **FET.** *v. a.* To fetch; to go and bring.
 Get home with thy fewel, made ready to *fet*,
 The sooner the easier carriage to get. *Tuff. Husbandry.*
 He in a chair was *fet*,
 Tossing and turning them withouten end;
 But for he was unable them to *fet*,
 A little boy did on him still attend. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jehoiakim, who
 slew him with the sword. *Jer. xxvi. 23.*
FET. *n. f.* [I suppose from *fait*, French, a part or portion.]
 A piece.
 The bottom clear,
 New laid with many a *fet*

FET

Of seed-pearl, ere she bath'd her there
 Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*
 To **FETCH.** *v. a.* preter. *fetched*; anciently *fit*, unless it rather
 came from *To fet*. [peccan, petcan, Saxon.]
 1. To go and bring.
 They have devis'd a mean
 How he her chamber-window will ascend,
 And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down. *Shakespeare.*
 We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. *Judg. xx.*
 Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats.
Gen. xxvii. 9.
 The feat of empire, where the Irish come,
 And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom. *Waller.*
 Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,
 Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
 2. To derive; to draw.
 On, you noblest English,
 Whose blood is *fetched* from fathers of war-proof. *Sh. H. V.*
 3. To strike at a distance.
 The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are
 the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is seen
 in ordinance and muskets. *Bacon's Essays.*
 4. To bring to any state by some powerful operation.
 In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching*
 men again, when they swoon. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 At Rome any of those arts immediately thrives, under the
 encouragement of the prince, as may be *fetched* up to its per-
 fection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age
 or two in other countries. *Addison on Italy.*
 5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.
 General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what
 our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compass of
 the ordinance. *Sanderfon.*
 6. To produce by some kind of force.
 These ways, if there were any secret excellence among
 them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to ad-
 vance itself by. *Milton on Education.*
 An human soul without education is like marble in the
 quarry, which shews none of its beauties 'till the skill of the
 polisher *fetches* out the colours. *Addison's Spectator.*
 7. To perform any excursion.
 I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying
 The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king
 Hath charg'd you should not speak together. *Shak. Cymbel.*
 When evening grey doth rise, I *fetch* my round
 Over the mount, and all this hollow ground. *Milton.*
 To come to that place they must *fetch* a compass three miles
 on the right hand through a forest. *Knoller's History.*
 8. To perform with suddenness or violence.
 Note a wild and wanton herd,
 Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
 Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shaksp.*
 The fox *fetched* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious
 cluster of grapes. *L'Estrange.*
 Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her
 beauty by the small-pox, she *fetches* a deep sigh. *Addison.*
 9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.
 Mean time flew our ships, and freight we *fetched*
 The syrens' tale; a specious wind so stretch
 Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*
 It needs not thy belief,
 If earth, industrious of herself, *fetch* day
 Travelling East; and with her part averse
 From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part
 Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*
 The hare laid himself down, and took a nap; for, says he,
 I can *fetch* up the tortoise when I please. *L'Estrange.*
 10. To obtain as its price.
 During such a state, silver in the coin will never *fetch* as
 much as the silver in bullion. *Locke.*
 To **FETCH.** *v. n.* To move with a quick return.
 Like a shifted wind unto a fall,
 It makes the course of thoughts to *fetch* about. *Shakespeare.*
FETCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A stratagem by which any
 thing is indirectly performed; by which one thing seems in-
 tended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.
 An envious neighbour is easy to find,
 His cumbersome *fetches* are seldom behind;
 His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can;
 His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee than. *Tuff. Husband.*
 It is a *fetch* of wit;
 You laying these flight furies on my son,
 As 'twere a thing a little foild'd i' th' working. *Shak. Hamlet.*
 But Sidrophel, as full of tricks
 As rota men of politicks,
 Straight cast about to over-reach
 Th' unwary conqueror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
 With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. *Still.*
 The fox had a *fetch* in't. *L'Estrange, Fab. 42.*
 From these instances and *fetches*
 Thou mak'st of horses, clocks and watches,
 Quoth

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Quoth Mat, thou seem'st to mean
 That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior.*
FETTER. *n. f.* [from *fetel*.] One that fetches any thing.
FETTER. *adj.* [*fetidus*, Latin; *fetide*, Fr.] Stinking; rancid;
 having a smell strong and offensive.
 Most putrefactions are of an odious smell; for they smell
 either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 In the most severe orders of the church of Rome, those who
 practise abstinence, feel after it *fetid* hot eruptions. *Arbut.*
 Plague, fiercest child of Nemesis divine,
 Descends from Ethiopia's poison'd woods,
 From stifled Cairo's filth and *fetid* fields. *Thomson's Summer.*
FETIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fetid*.] The quality of stinking.
FETLOCK. *n. f.* [*fet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair as big as the
 hair of the mane that grows behind the pattern-joint of many
 horses: horses of a low size have scarce any such tuft.
Farrier's Dict.
 Their wounded steeds
 Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage
 Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Sh. H. V.*
 White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,
 And on his front a snowy star he bore. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*
FETOR. *n. f.* [*fetor*, Latin.] A stink; a stench; a strong
 and offensive smell.
 The *fetor* may discover itself by sweat and humour. *Brown.*
 When the symptoms are attended with a *fetor* of any kind,
 such a disease will be cured by acetic substances, and
 none better than whey. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
FETTER. *n. f.* It is commonly used in the plural *fetters*.
 [from *fet*; pertere, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by
 which walking is hindered.
 Doctrine unto fools is as *fetters* on the feet, and like ma-
 nacles on the right hand. *Ecclus. xxi. 19.*
 Drawing after me the chains and *fetters* whereunto I have
 been thirteen years tied, I have by other mens errors failed.
Raleigh's Apology.
 Passion's too fierce to be in *fetters* bound,
 And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*
 The wretch in double *fetter* bound,
 Your potent mercy may release. *Prior.*
 I thought her pride
 Had broke your *fetters*, and assur'd your freedom. *A. Phill.*
 To **FETTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain;
 to thackle; to tie.
 Neither her great worthiness nor his own suffering for her,
 could *fetter* his fickleness. *Sidney.*
 My conscience! thou art *fetter'd*
 More than my thanks and writs. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
 Fetter strong madnels in a filken thread;
 Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakespeare.*
 Dost a master chide his servant because he doth not come,
 yet knows that the servant is chained and *fettered*, so as he can-
 not move? *Bramhall against Hobbes.*
 A chain which man to *fetter* man has made;
 By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior.*
 To **FETTER.** *v. n.* [A cant word from *feet*.] To do, tripping
 business; to ply the hands without labour.
 When your master is most busy in company, come in and
 pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, say you
 thought he rung the bell. *Swift's Direct. to the Footman.*
FETUS. *n. f.* [*fetus*, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any
 thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.
 Nor are we at leisure to examine that paradox of Hippo-
 crates, which some learned physicians have of late revived,
 that the *fetus* respire in the womb. *Boyle.*
FETTER. *n. f.* [peahle, emity, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention;
 opposition; war.
 Though men would find such mortal *fetters*
 In sharing of their publick goods. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. i.*
 In former ages it was a constant policy of France to raise
 and cherish intestine *fetters* and discords in the ile of Great
 Britain. *Addison's Freeholder.*
 Scythia mourns
 Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions
 Lie half uncoupled by the *fetters* of Rome. *Addison's Cato.*
FETUDAL. *adj.* [*fetudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees,
 fees, or tenures by which lands are held of a superiour lord.
FETUDAL. *n. f.* A dependance; something held by tenure;
 a fee; a fee.
 Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England,
 having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws
 utterly strange to the laws of England. *Hale.*
FETUDATORY. *n. f.* [from *feudal*.] One who holds not in chief,
 but by some conditional tenure from a superiour.
 The duke of Parma was reasonably well tempted to be
 true to that enterprize, by no less promise than to be made a
feudatory, or beneficiary king of England, under the signory
 in chief of the pope, and the protection of the king of Spain.
Bacon's War with Spain.
FEVER. *n. f.* [*febris*, French; *febris*, Latin.] A disease
 in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened,

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or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes
 continual, sometimes intermittent.
 Think'st thou the *fever* will go out
 With titles blown from adulation?
 Will it give place to flexure and low bending? *Shak. H. V.*
 Duncan is in his grave;
 After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
 Should not a lingering *fever* be remov'd,
 Because it long has rag'd within my blood? *Dryden.*
 He had never dream'd in his life, 'till he had the *fever* he
 was then newly recovered of. *Locke.*
 To **FEVER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever.
 The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!
 Shake to look on't. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
FEVERET. *n. f.* [from *fever*.] A slight fever; febricula.
 A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient
 excuse for non-appearance. *Ayliffe's Purgator.*
FEVERFEW. *n. f.* [*febris* and *fuge*, Latin.]
 It has a fibrose root: the leaves are conjugated, and divided
 into many segments: the cup of the flower is squamole and
 hemispherical: the flowers grow in an umbel upon the top of
 the stalks, and the rays of the flower are generally white.
 The species are nine; but the first, called common feverfew,
 is the sort used in medicine, and is found wild in many parts
 of England; but is, however, cultivated in medicinal gar-
 dens. *Milner.*
FEVERISH. *adj.* [from *fever*.]
 1. Troubled with a fever.
 To other climates beasts and birds retire,
 And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire. *Craeb.*
 When an animal that gives suck turns *feverish*, that is, its
 juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine
 whiteness to yellow. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 2. Tending to a fever.
 A *feverish* disorder disabled me. *Swift to Pope.*
 3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold.
 We toils and turn about our *feverish* will,
 When all our ease must come by lying still;
 For all the happiness mankind can gain,
 Is not in pleasure, but in rest from pain. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
 4. Hot; burning.
 And now four days the sun had seen our woes,
 Four nights the moon beheld th' incessant fire;
 It seem'd as if the stars more sickly rose,
 And farther from the *feverish* North retire. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
FEVERISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *feverish*.] A slight disorder of the
 feverish kind.
FEVEROUS. *adj.* [*fevrex*-se, French, from *fever*.]
 1. Troubled with a fever or ague.
 Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world
 Were *feverous*, and did tremble. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 2. Having the nature of a fever.
 All *fevrous* kinds,
 Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.
 It hath been noted by the ancients, that southern winds,
 blowing much, without rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of
 the year; but with rain, not. *Bacon's Natural History.*
FEVERY. *adj.* [from *fever*.] Diseased with a fever.
 O Rome, thy head
 Is drown'd in sleep, and all thy body *fevery*. *B. Johns. Catil.*
FEUILLAGE. *n. f.* [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.
 I have done Homer's head; and I inclose the outline, that
 you may determine whether you would have it so large, or
 reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval.
Jervas to Pope.
FEUILLEMORT. *n. f.* [French.] The colour of a faded
 leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot*.
FEUTERER. *n. f.* A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the
 kennel.
FEW. *adj.* [preo, peopa, Saxon; *few*, Danish.]
 1. Not many; not in a great number.
 We are left but *few* of many. *Jer.*
 So much the thirst of honour fires the blood;
 So many would be great, so *few* be good;
 For who would virtue for herself regard,
 Or wed without the portion of reward? *Dryd. Juvenal.*
 On Winter seas we *fewer* storms behold,
 Than foul diseases that infect the fold. *Dryden's Virg. Geor.*
 Men have *fewer* or more simple ideas from without, accord-
 ing as the objects they converse with afford greater or less
 variety. *Locke.*
 The *fewer* still you name, you wound the more;
 Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score. *Pope's Hor. Imitat.*
 Party is the madness of many, for the gain of a *few*. *Swift.*
 The imagination of a poet is a thing so nice and delicate,
 that it is no easy matter to find out images capable of giving
 pleasure to one of the *few*, who, in any age, have come up
 to that character. *Berkley to Pope.*
 2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words.
 To answer both allegations at once, the very substance of
 that they contain is in *few* but this. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*
 9 C 80